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uta buffer register, input buffer register.
Salts or other compounds that reduce the f a solution upon the addition of an anion. (EEC/PE) [119]

rs.) intermediate storage medium between storage. (IA) [61]

ent) A storage device that is used as a buffer store. (C) 610.5-1990

tions) Memory provided in a digital facility interface (DFI) to convert digital facility interface (DFI) to convert and frame registration differences between switching system. Reduces the probability of environmentally produced phase shifts resulting from diurnal temperature

hazards for absorbing slips in the DFI of the could consist of several single frames

to drift within the limits of the buffer type of hysteresis should be provided

a buffer that was involved in a slip in immediate slip in the reverse direction should be used to minimize such occurrence. (COM/TA) 973-1990

storage that is used as temporary storage, differences in data rate and data flow. See ring. (B) A portion of main storage that is used as temporary storage in definition (A). (C) 610.10-1994

er storage.

g) The smoothing of a metal surface by means, to the surface of which fine abrasives J, usually in the form of a plastic compound also electroplating. (EEC/PE) [119]

A semiautomatic telegraph key in which rto one side produces a series of correctly venient to the other side produces a single t; error. (EEC/PE) [119]

ware, a recurring physical problem that or system component from working to. (C) 610.10-1994

nent used on shortwall mining machines (bugdust) from back of the cutter and is that will not interfere with operation. (EEC/PE) [119]

t seeding; error seeding.

operational version of a system or contains a specified subset of the capabilities it will provide. (C) 610.12-1994

f the software that meets a specified subset i that the completed software will meet, n during which such a version is development of the terms "build" and "develop"; for example, it may take several build, a build may be released in several ch as to different sites, or the terms may

rs. (C/SE) J-STD-016-1995

ufacturing the product.

(VT) 1475-1999, 1476-2000

which stands alone or which is cut off from y by fire walls with all openings having ed fire walls. (NESC/NEC) [86]

software) An individual unit or module higher-level programs or modules. (C/SE) 729-1993

ment, and diagnostic equipment) An

surmount or stimulus device, such as multiple switching unit, frequency meter, a part of the automatic test equipment. (MIL) [2]

g machinery) A both used to measure slip of parts. (PE) [86]

building component Any subsystem, subassembly, or other subsystem designed for use in or integral with or as part of a system, which can include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing and fire protection systems and other systems affecting health and safety. (NESC/NEC) [86]

building-out (communication practice) The addition to an electric structure of an element or elements electrically similar to an element or elements of the structure, in order to bring a certain property of characteristics to a desired value.

Examples are building-out capacitors, building-out sections of line, etc. (PE/EEC) [119]

building-out capacitor A capacitor employed to increase the capacitance of an electric structure to a desired value. Note: The use of "building-out condenser" as a synonym for this term is deprecated. Synonym: building-out condenser. (IM) [120]

building-out condenser* See: building-out capacitor. (EEC/PE) [119]

building-out network An electric network designed to be connected to a base network so that the combinations will simulate the sending-end impedance, neglecting dissipation, of a transmission line, or a termination other than that for which the basic network was designed. See also: network analysis. (EEC/PE) [119]

building pin (rotating machinery) A dowel used to insure alignment of parts. (PE) [9]

building system Plans, specifications, and documentation for a system of manufactured building or for a type or a system of building components, which can include structural, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection systems, and other systems affecting health and safety, and including such variations thereof as are specifically permitted by regulation, and which variations are submitted as part of the building system or amendment thereto. (NESC/NEC) [86]

building up (electroplating) Electroplating for the purpose of increasing the dimensions of an article. See also: electroplating. (PE/EEC) [119]

buildup or decay (diode-type camera tube) The response to the camera tube to a positive or negative step in irradiance. (ED) 503-1978w

build-up time (T_R) (1) (automatic control) In a continuous self-excited response, the fictitious time interval, which would be required for the output rise from its initial to its ultimate value, assuming that the entire rise were to take place at the maximum rate. Note: It can be evaluated as m/ω_0 , where ω_0 is the cut-off frequency of an ideal low-pass filter. (PE/EDPG) [3]

(2) Time from the input signal going above the threshold level until the time at which the output level reaches 3 dB below the complete removal of the insertion loss. Synonyms: attack time; rise time. (COM/TA) 1329-1999

built-in See: built-in utility.

built-in ballast (mercury lamp) A ballast specifically designed to be built into a lighting fixture. (EEC/LB) [95]

built-in check See: automatic check.

built-in class A class that is a primitive in the IDEFXX meta-model. (C/SE) 1320.2-1998

built-in device A device that is either permanently attached to the computer system, not easily removable, or present in all system configurations (i.e., not optional). (C/BA) 1275-1994

built-in font See: internal font.

built-in logic block observer (BILBO) A shift-register based structure used in some forms of self-testing circuit design. (TT/C) 1149.1-1990

built-in self-test (BIST) A test paradigm that incorporates circuitry in the device for executing and resolving test information about the device. (C/TT) 1054-1999

built-in simulation (computers) A special-purpose simulation provided as a component of a simulation language; for example, a simulation of a bank that can be made specific by

stating the number of tellers, number of customers, and other parameters. (C) 610.3-1989w

built-in simulator (computers) A simulator that is built-in to the system being modeled; for example, an operator training simulator built into the control panel of a power plant which the system can operate in simulator mode or in normal operating mode. (C) 610.3-1989w

built-in test (BIT) (1) An integral capability of the test subject used to provide self-test capability. (SCC20) 1226-1998

(2) A test approach using built-in test equipment (BITE) or self-test hardware or software to test all or part of the unit under test (UUT). See also: built-in test equipment. (ATLAS/MIL) 1232-1995, [2]

built-in test equipment (BITE) (1) (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) Any device that is part of an equipment or system and is used for the express purpose of testing the equipment or system. BITE is an identifiable unit of the equipment or system. See also: self-test. (MIL/ATLAS) [2], 1232-1995

(2) Hardware included solely for the built-in test function. (SCC20) 1226-1998

built-in transformer A transformer specifically designed to be built into a luminaire. (EEC/LB) [98]

built-in utility A utility implemented within a shell. The utilities referred to as special built-ins have special qualities. Synonym: built-in. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993

built-up connection A toll call that has been relayed through one or more switching points between the originating operator and the receiving exchange. See also: telephone system. (EEC/PE) [119]

bulb (A) (electron tubes and electric lamp) The glass envelope used in the assembly of an electron tube or an electric lamp. (B) (electron tubes and electric lamp) The glass component part used in a bulb assembly. (EEC/GB) [106]

bulb unit Propeller turbine and generator, with the generator in a bulbous enclosure in the water passageway. Note: The term "bulb turbine" has no meaning. (PE/EDPG) 1020-1985

bulk erase Operation of removing electrons from all of the bits of an array. (ED) 1005-1998

bulkhead mounting (of a filter) Installation in which the metallic case of the filter is bolted directly to a metallic bulkhead that is at reference or ground potential. (EMC) C63.3-1991

bulk parameters Complex permittivity, complex permeability, and conductivity properties of the bulk material used in the radio-frequency (RF) absorber. The conductivity may be included in the imaginary part of the complex permittivity. (EMC) 1128-1998

bulk power system (power operations) An interconnected system for the movement or transfer of electric energy in bulk on transmission levels. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s

bulk storage (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) A supplementary large volume memory or storage device. (MIL) [2]

bulk-storage plant A location where gasoline or other volatile flammable liquids are stored in tanks having an aggregate capacity of one carload or more, and from which such products are distributed (usually by tank truck). (NESC/NEC) [86]

bullet See: connector link.

bulletin board See: electronic bulletin board.

bull line A high-strength line, normally synthetic fiber rope, used for pulling and hoisting large loads. Synonyms: bull rope, pulling line. (T&D/PE) 524-1992r

bull ring A metal ring used in overhead construction at the junction point of three or more guy wires. See also: tower. (T&D/PE) [10]

bull rope See: bull line.

bullwheel (conductor stringing equipment) A wheel incorporated as an integral part of a bullwheel pulley or tensioner to generate pulling or braking tension on conductors or pull-



Microsoft

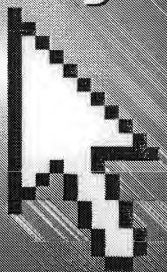
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noise *n.* 1. Any interference that affects the operation of a device. 2. Unwanted electrical signals, produced either naturally or by the circuitry, that distort or degrade the quality or performance of a communications channel. See also distortion.

nonbreaking space *n.* A character that replaces the standard space character in order to keep two words together on one line rather than allowing a line to break between them.

noncompetes *n.* An agreement between employer and employee that states that the employee will not accept work with a competing company for a specified length of time after leaving the employer's company. Noncompete agreements are common in high-tech companies and are typically requested to help maintain company secrets and retain valuable employees.

nonconductor *n.* See insulator.

noncontiguous data structure *n.* In programming, a data structure whose elements are not stored contiguously in memory. Data structures such as graphs and trees, whose elements are connected by pointers, are noncontiguous data structures. Compare contiguous data structure.

nondedicated server *n.* A computer on a network that can function as both a client and a server; typically, a desktop machine on a peer-to-peer network. Compare dedicated server.

nondestructive readout *n.* A reading operation that does not destroy the data read, either because the storage technology is capable of retaining the data or because the reading operation is accompanied by a data refresh (update) function. Acronym: NDR, NDRO. Compare destructive read.

nonexecutable statement *n.* 1. A program statement that cannot be executed because it lies outside the flow of execution through the program. For example, a statement immediately following a *return()* statement but before the end of the block in C is nonexecutable. 2. A type definition, variable declaration, preprocessor command, comment, or other statement in a program that is not translated into executable machine code.

nonimpact printer *n.* Any printer that makes marks on the paper without striking it mechanically. The most common types are ink-jet, thermal, and laser printers. See also ink-jet printer, laser printer, thermal printer. Compare impact printer.

noninterlaced *adj.* Pertaining to a display method on raster-scan monitors in which the electron beam scans each line of the screen once during each refresh cycle. Compare interlaced.

nonmaskable interrupt *n.* A hardware interrupt that bypasses and takes priority over interrupt requests generated by software and by the keyboard and other such devices. A nonmaskable interrupt cannot be overruled (masked) by another service request and is issued to the microprocessor only in disastrous circumstances, such as severe memory errors or impending power failures. Acronym: NMI. Compare maskable interrupt.

nonprocedural language *n.* A programming language that does not follow the procedural paradigm of executing statements, subroutine calls, and control structures sequentially but instead describes a set of facts and relationships and then is queried for specific results. Compare procedural language.

nonreturn to zero *n.* 1. In data transmission, a method of encoding data in which the signal representing binary digits alternates between positive and negative voltage when there is a change in digits from 1 to 0 or vice versa. In other words, the signal does not return to a zero, or neutral, level after transmission of each bit. Timing is used to distinguish one bit from the next. 2. In the recording of data on a magnetic surface, a method in which one magnetic state represents a 1 and, usually, the opposite state represents a 0. Acronym: NRZ.

nontrivial *adj.* Being either difficult or particularly meaningful. For example, a complicated programmed procedure to handle a difficult problem would represent a nontrivial solution.

Non-Uniform Memory Access *n.* See NUMA.

nonuniform memory architecture *n.* A system architecture designed for Sequent's Non-Uniform Access Memory, a type of distributed shared memory using a number of shared memory segments instead of a single centralized physical memory. Acronym: NUMA.

nonvolatile memory *n.* A storage system that does not lose data when power is removed from it. Intended to refer to core memory, ROM, EPROM, flash memory, bubble memory, or battery-backed CMOS RAM, the term is occasionally used in reference to disk subsystems as well. See also bubble memory, CMOS RAM, core, EPROM, flash memory, ROM.

NO-OP *n.* See no-operation instruction.

N



a cable used to connect modem or other DCE computers' serial ports. The pins to send data, a put pins in one common the other. A null data between two ports. *See also* serial port.

ig—usually a standard. null pointer usually of pointers or indicates me up empty. *Also* r (definition 1).

no characters; a string

g.

ICIIIZ string.

rm Memory Access. A manages memory processor. Banks of re different amounts of cessed faster than

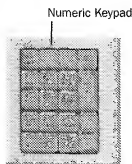
number cruncher *n.* 1. A computer that is able to quickly perform large amounts of mathematical computations. 2. A powerful workstation. 3. A program whose main task is to perform mathematical computations—for example, a statistical program. 4. A person who uses a computer to analyze numbers.

number crunching *vb.* The calculation of large amounts of numeric data. Number crunching can be repetitive, mathematically complex, or both, and it generally involves far more internal processing than input or output functions. Numeric coprocessors greatly enhance the ability of computers to perform these tasks.

numerical analysis *n.* The branch of mathematics devoted to finding ways to solve abstract mathematical problems and finding concrete or approximate solutions for them.

numeric coprocessor *n.* *See* floating-point processor.

numeric keypad *n.* A calculator-style block of keys, usually at the right side of a keyboard, that can be used to enter numbers. In addition to keys for the digits 0 through 9 and keys for indicating addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, a numeric keypad often includes an Enter key (usually not the same as the Enter or Return key on the main part of the keyboard). On Apple keyboards, the numeric keypad also includes a Clear key that usually functions like the Backspace key for deleting characters. In addition, many of the keys can serve dual purposes, such as cursor movement, scrolling, or editing tasks, depending on the status of the Num Lock key. *See the illustration. See also* Num Lock key.



Numeric keypad.

numeric messaging *n.* Service that enables wireless phones and pagers to receive messages consisting only of numeric information, such as phone numbers.

numeric paging *n.* *See* numeric messaging.

Num Lock key *n.* Short for **Numeric Lock key**. A toggle key that, when turned on, activates the numeric keypad so that its keys can be used for calculator-style data entry. When the Num Lock key is toggled off, most of the numeric keypad keys are used for cursor movement and on-screen scrolling. *See also* numeric keypad.

NVM *n.* Acronym for **Non-Volatile Memory**. Memory that persists in its state when the power is removed. *Also called:* Flash memory.

NVRAM *n.* Acronym for **Non-Volatile Random Access Memory**. Non-volatile read/write memory or normally volatile memory that has been fitted with a battery backup to retain data. *See also* NVM.

NWLink *n.* An implementation of the Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), Sequenced Packet Exchange (SPX), and NetBIOS protocols used in Novell networks. NWLink is a standard network protocol that supports routing and can support NetWare client-server applications, where NetWare-aware Sockets-based applications communicate with IPX/SPX Sockets-based applications. *See also* IPX/SPX, NetBIOS, RIPX.

nybble *n.* *See* nibble.